

## INTISARI

Tanaman kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol* (Bl.) Hook. f. & Th.) sering digunakan oleh masyarakat Indonesia untuk menurunkan kadar kolesterol, memperlancar air seni (diuretik), pengobatan asam urat, alat pencegah kehamilan tradisional, dan juga sebagai deodoran alami.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan penelitian acak lengkap pola satu arah. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode induksi kimia. Empat puluh dua ekor mencit betina, galur *Swiss*, berat badan antara 20-30 gram, umur 2-3 bulan, dibagi secara acak yaitu kelompok kontrol negatif yang diberi CMC-Na 0,5%, kelompok kontrol positif yang diberi parasetamol dosis 91 mg/kgBB, dan kelompok yang diberi perlakuan ekstrak etanol daun kepel per oral dalam 4 peringkat dosis berturut-turut sebesar 35 mg/kgBB; 140 mg/kgBB; 560 mg/kgBB; dan 2240 mg/kgBB. Limabelas menit kemudian mencit diinduksi asam asetat dosis 100 mg/kgBB secara intraperitoneal. Geliat yang timbul diamati dan dicatat tiap 5 menit selama 60 menit. Jumlah kumulatif geliat diubah ke dalam bentuk persen penghambatan terhadap geliat. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik dengan *One-way ANOVA* dilanjutkan dengan uji *LSD* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ekstrak etanol daun kepel mempunyai efek analgetik. Persen penghambatan terhadap geliat untuk parasetamol dosis 91 mg/kgBB sebesar 57,76% dan ekstrak etanol daun kepel dosis 35 mg/kgBB; 140 mg/kgBB; 560 mg/kgBB; dan 2240 mg/kgBB berturut-turut sebesar 27,93%; 49,88%; 72,32%; dan 37,00%.

*Kata kunci: analgetik, ekstrak etanol daun kepel*

## ABSTRACT

Kepel plants (*Stelechocarpus burahol* (Bl.) Hook. f. & Th.) often used by Indonesian people to decrease cholesterol level, diuretic, nerve acid therapy, prevent pregnancy traditionally, and natural deodorant.

The genre of this research is pure experimental in which the program of this research is random research plan, complete, and one-direction pattern. The method used in this research is chemical induction method. The research uses 42 female mice of *Swiss* groove, it weights 20-30 grams, and the age is 2-3 months. The 42 mice are divided into 6 groups based on its treatment, are the group of negative control is given CMC-Na 0,5%, the group of positive control is given paracetamol dosage 91 mg/kgBB, and the group of treatment is given extract ethanol of kepel leaves per orally in four different various dosage respectively, i.e.: 35 mg/kgBW; 140 mg/kgBW; 560 mg/kgBW; and 2240 mg/kgBW. Fifteen minutes after the treatment, the mice is induced by acetate acid with dosage 100 mg/kgBB intra peritoneally. The writhes are watched closely and booked every 5 minutes in 60 minutes. The accumulation numbers of the writhes are transferred into the form of resistance percentage toward the writhes. The data which is got from the calculation, later, is analyzed statistically with *one-way ANOVA test*, then, the step is continued with *LSD* with interval 95%.

The result showing that ethanolic extract of kepel's leaves has analgetic effect. Analgetic effect paracetamol at 91 mg/kgBW respectively, 57.76% and ethanolic extract of kepel's leaves at 35 mg/kgBW; 140 mg/kgBW; 560 mg/kgBW; and 2240 mg/kgBW, respectively, 27.93%; 49.88%; 72.32%; and 37.00%.

*Key words : analgetic, ethanolic extract of kepel's leaves*